MAY 25, 1776. NUMBER 1294.

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

WITH THE FRESHEST ADVICES, BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.----*Suet.* in TIB. S. 28.

PRINTED by JOHN DIXON And WILLIAM HUNTER.

☞ ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at *Twelve Shillings* and *Sixpence* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted for *Three Shillings* the firſt Week, and *Two Shillings* each Week after.----------PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the NEATEST Manner, with Care and Expedition.

From the PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Reaſons for a Declaration of the Independence of the *American* Colonies.

THE colonies will be delivered from two governments directly oppoſed to each other.

2. The colonies will be delivered from the diſorders which ariſe from the unlimited, undeſcribed, and *ſometimes* arbitrary powers of Conventions, Committees of Safety, and Committees of Inſpection.

3. A criminal correſpondence with the enemies of this country will be prevented, or puniſhed under the article of high treaſon.

4. The colonies will be delivered from the danger of Crown officers, whoſe apparent intereſt it will always be to remain inactive, or to co-operate with the enemies of America.

5. The Britiſh conſtitution may be immediately reſtored to each colony, with the great and neceſſary improvements of a Governor and Council choſen by the people.

6. France will immediately attack Britain in the moſt defenceleſs parts of her empire, and thus draw off her fleets and armies from our coaſts.

7. All the powers of Europe will conceive ſuch ideas of our union, love of freedom, and military reſources, that they will not be tempted to accept of a ſhare in us upon the condition of conquering us.

LONDON.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

HIS Majeſty's right arm is lame, occaſioned by a ſprain from flouriſhing his ſword over the heads of his new made Knights.

The Rev. Mr. Peters, from Connecticut, has obtained his Majeſty's leave to pick hops at 9d. *per* day, a penny more than the uſual price, as a reward for his paſt faithful ſervices. And by this lucrative buſineſs it is ſuppoſed he will ſoon acquire a fortune equal to what he left behind him.

Colonel Ingerſoll, from the Maſſachuſetts, has a patent for mowing graſs, and is to have 10d. ſterling *per* day, or 7d. halfpenny per acre, and has an excluſive right to cut where he pleaſes.

There are many other rewards given to perſons who have fled from the colonies, equal to the above-mentioned.

BOSTON, *April* 25.

LAST Friday a veſſel arrived off Marblehead, from Halifax, with Dr. Stockbridge, and a number of other refugee Tories. The information from ſome of them is, that they had their choice of enliſting as ſoldiers, and as ſuch to be provided for, or to ſtarve, or return to this colony. They choſe the latter, and are now ſupplicating their country for mercy. How they have been diſpoſed of we have not heard.

From the NEW YORK JOURNAL.

Mr. HOLT,

AS the public were a few days ſince informed of the honour done General Gage, by naming a child after him, it may not be a miſs to let it be known, that Lord Dunmore alſo comes in for his ſhare in the ſame way. *Therefore*, if you think proper, inſert the incloſed in your paper, and oblige a cuſtomer.

" On Monday the 8th inſtant a luſty likely NEGRO WENCH " was delivered of a male child, who, in memory of a certain " notable NEGRO CHIEF, is named Dunmore."

Hail! doughty Ethiopean Chief!
Though ignominious Negro Thief!
This BLACK *ſhall prop thy ſinking name,*
And damn thee to perpetual fame.

[*Query*, Is not this, though an act of juſtice to Dunmore, cruelty to the innocent Negro?

A ſingular paſſage in the life of Behram, King of PERSIA.

BEHRAM, King of Perſia, ſucceeded to his father's throne, at an age more proper to be under controul than to govern his ſpecies. He imagined that the whole buſineſs of a Monarch was to conſult his own happineſs: To attain this end, he abandoned the arduous taſk of government to his Prime Miniſter. This Viziar, never expecting to be queſtioned about his management, ſhamefully abuſed the power delegated to him, as did all the ſubordinate officers under his direction, depending upon the like impunity; ſo that they ſought only their own profit, without any regard to the public, to which they were reſponſible.

The troops, ill paid, became negligent in their duty; no order maintained, no juſtice adminiſtred, nor any œconomy practiſed, the people became ſeditious. The Prince was too late informed that his ſubjects were ready to deny him obedience. He was alarmed at the report, and ſhaking off the indolence he had ſo long been accuſtomed to, inquired from whence ſuch a general diſſatisfaction ſhould proceed, as he did not expect or foreſee. His counſellors ſo much dreaded the Viziar's diſpleaſure, that though they acknowledged the diſorders, yet had neither virtue nor courage to lay open the cauſe. As the Prince was one day walking, penſive, and ruminating upon the evils he wiſhed to remove, he met with a ſhepherd, who had juſt been hanging his dog upon a tree.

" What had that animal done (ſays the King) to merit ſuch a puniſhment?".

" The crime he has committed (anſwered the ſhepherd) is, he betrayed the confidence I repoſed in him: I raiſed him up, and fed him plentifully, that he might defend my ſheep from the wolf; but, inſtead of performing the ſervice I intended and expected from him, he entered into a combination with thoſe voracious animals, and not only neglected the charge of protection, but alſo became a ſharer with them in the plunder; by which means my flock is devoured through the perfidiouſneſs of my dog." The calamities of the multitude is always owing to thoſe that govern.

Theſe words made a deep impreſſion in the King's mind, opened his eyes to reflection, and convinced him that he had been imprudent in truſting too implicitly to his Viziar, as treacherous as the ſhepherd's dog, and therefore condemned him to the ſame puniſhment the cur ſo juſtly deſerved.

This example ſtruck terror into thoſe, who, in imitation of the Prime Miniſter, had abuſed that portion of authority committed to them. By this wholeſome ſeverity good order was eſtabliſhed in Perſia, and the King was inſtructed by the leader of a flock in what manner he ſhould govern his ſubjects.

TO THE PRINTERS.

GENTLEMEN,

Once more oblige many of your cuſtomers by inſerting in your gazette the following piece.

To the Youth in the Army.

DEAR SONS

AS your remote and unknown ſituations to many of us puts it out of our power to addreſs you in a more private way, we beg you will receive this as if directed to each of you in particular, from your tender parents.

Our love to liberty (that gift of Heaven) love to our country, and love to you, triumphed over the more fond and tender feelings of a parent's heart: We wiped off the trickling tear, und cheerfully bad you farewell, when you went forth in defence of your country, to engage in all the perils and hardſhips of war. We would now bid you *be of good courage, and play the men for your people, and for the cities of your God.* Be obedient to your officers, and kind and friendly to each other. Let not dangers nor hardſhips diſcourage you, nor ever let our eyes be blaſted with the ſight of your names in the public prints as deſerters. Serve God, fear to offend him, and perſevere in your duty till he ſhall crown you with victory, which, in ſuch a cauſe, you may have good reaſon to expect.

But, ſons, with grief and diſtreſs we muſt inform you, that we hear a very different conduct prevails in your camps. Our hearts are made to bleed, and our ears to tingle, with the reports of your wickedneſs, curſing, ſwearing, gaming, and debauchery. What! cannot you make good ſoldiers, unleſs you firſt commence veterans in ſin? Cannot your country be ſaved but by the loſs of your ſouls? " A thouſand worlds ſo bought were bought too dear!" *For what ſhall a man give in exchange for his ſoul?* ' Is it the way to obtain the favour and bleſſing of God, to live in contempt of his laws and government, and daily to affront and provoke him? This is not the doctrine we taught you; nor what you learn'd from your bibles. Or are you already arrived at the wretched ſhift of infidels and libertines, in trying to eaſe your conſciences by diſbelieving God's word, and thereby arrogate to yourſelves a liberty to ſin with impunity? With equal ſucceſs you might as well think to evade the force of a cannon ball levelled at your head, by winking hard againſt it. The doctrines of chriſtianity and ſacred truths of ſcripture will live, when all deſpiſers of it are dead and damned according to its ſentance (of whatever rank they may be) and the time is faſt haſtening when they ſhall *call to the rocks and mountains to fall on them, and hide them from the wrath of an offended God.* We therefore now call upon you in time, and warn you by all that is dear and ſacred to break of your ſinful courſes before the deſtructive conſequences of your doings come upon you: Ruin, certain ruin, to yourſelves and your country.

Beg of your officers to uſe their authority and influence in diſcouraging vice among you of every kind, and in particular that they drive from your camps thoſe fiery curſes, and worſt of plagues to human kind, lewd and abandoned women. As we muſt not be tedious, let theſe few hints ſuffice. May the bleſſing of God attend you; may he proſper you and give you ſucceſs, and return you in his own time a comfort to us your afflicted parents, and a bleſſing to your country.

From, dear ſons,

Your affectionate Parents.

To the PEOPLE *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

LETTER VII.

THE author of *Common Senſe* does not truſt wholly to his *ſcripture doctrines* for the demolition of *monarchical government*; and, indeed, how could he? For he ſeems only to have begun his ſtudy of the Bible " ſince the fatal 19th of April 1775." Before that period, as he eloquently tells us, " no man was a *warmer wiſher* to reconciliation [with monarchical government] than himſelf." It may be proper, then, to take ſome notice of what he offers by way of argument againſt monarchy, and particularly the hereditary kind.

" If hereditary ſucceſſions (ſays he, meaning ſucceſſion to monarchical government) did enſure a race of good men, it would have the ſeal of *divine authority*." Thus we find him, with his own hand, affixing the ſeal of Heaven to what he has before told us the *devil invented*, and the *Almighty entered his proteſt againſt*. A ſtrange inconſiſtency, as well as heterodoxy! For if monarchy be from *hell*, and reprobated by *Heaven*, how can a ſucceſſion to it be ſanctified by the authority of everlaſting goodneſs?

He finds another curious argument againſt the Engliſh monarchy in particular, by tracing it to the *raſcally original of a French baſtard*. Yet, in the eſtimation of many, this will prove as little againſt the inſtitution itſelf as it would prove againſt this author's argument or mine in the preſent controverſy, if both of us were diſcovered not only to have ſprung from *baſtards*, but to be ſuch ourſelves. The *family ſcutcheon* that is without a blot muſt be but of very freſh date. The Roman empire, by this author's argument, had a double or *twin raſcality* in its original. Romulus and Remus did not know their own father. " They were (ſays Sidney) the ſons of a *Nun*, conſtuprated (or plumped up) as is probable by a *luſty ſoldier*, who was (by the language of flattery, afterwards) ſaid to be Mars, and for their vigour and valour were made heads of the people." The reſt of his arguments appear nothing better than theſe, even where he diſplays his whole force, in laying before us the *materials* of the Engliſh conſtitution under different heads. " Firſt the remains of *monarchical tyranny*, in the perſon of the King. Secondly, the remains of *ariſtocratical tyranny*, in the perſons of the Peers. Thirdly, the new republican materials, in the perſons of the Commons,"—— Theſe, he intimates, may be *virtuous*; but he ſhould have made them as *tyrannical* as the others, ſo far as theſe colonies are concerned; elſe what are we contending for againſt them?

Alas! What more than *Augean* labour have I undertaken, in attempting to anſwer a writer, who, under the ſpecious name of *Common Senſe*, is conſtantly dealing out paradoxies, and ſetting himſelf up, not only in contradiction to the ſober ſentiments of the wiſeſt of mankind, but often in contradiction to himſelf? Can any man expect credit who will gravely aſſert, that a people long famed for wiſdom and love of liberty, would have employed themſelves for a thouſand years, in *compounding* and rearing up a conſtitution out of the materials of the different *ſimple* forms of government, and, all the while, have ſelected nothing but the *tyrannical* remains of each? To reaſon with ſuch a writer would be loſt labour. Some aſſertions are too abſurd for the poſſibility of refutation. The rules of *logic* cannot lay hold of them.

In ſuch a caſe, the beſt anſwer that can be given, is to lay before the reader a true account of the Engliſh conſtitution, the praiſes of which have adorned and filled the volumes of the greateſt men, in our own and other countries. In this part of my work, therefore, I ſhall have little more to do than to copy them; and as the ſentiments of foreigners may be deemed more impartial than our own, I ſhall take one of the greateſt of them, the illuſtrious MONTESQUIEU, for my chief guide. But as this truly enlightened genius, with the dignity of a profound lawgiver, delivers himſelf almoſt in the conciſe ſtile of aphoriſms, that he may be more uſeful to men, whoſe clear and comprehenſive underſtanding renders them fit for the like office themſelves, in the ſervice of their country, I ſhall endeavour to convey the ſubſtance of his doctrines in the moſt familiar ſtyle, retaining, as far as I am able, his ſenſe and ſpirit. I ſhall likewiſe venture ſometimes to make a few additions, either for illuſtration, or to bring his general principles more cloſely home to the Engliſh conſtitution.

There is certainly ſomething too venerable in a *fabric* built up with ſo much care by our anceſtors, cemented with ſo much blood, and to which they have adhered for ſo many ages, to be lightly given up, upon the partial repreſentations, or general invectives, of any writer, or number of writers, arguing from the *abuſe* of things againſt the *uſe* of them. We would not lock ourſelves out of an *old* habitation, till we had provided a *new* and better one; nor part with a common friend upon the paſſionate accuſations of an avowed enemy, without hearing what he could ſay in his defence, and giving him a fair trial. For, at this rate, we could have nothing of the leaſt ſtability or permanency upon earth, and our whole lives would be employed in making and unmaking, building up and pulling down, without ever reaping the ſmalleſt fruit of our labours.

The author of *Common Senſe* ſtands ſingular in his rage for condemning the Engliſh conſtitution in the lump, and the adminiſtration of it from the beginning. The immortal SIDNEY himſelf gives it a different character, and ſpeaks with reverence of the wiſdom of our anceſtors. " They evidently appear, ſays he, not " only to have intended well, but to have taken a right courſe to " accompliſh what they intended. This had effect as long as the " cauſe continued, and the only fault which can be aſcribed to " that which they eſtabliſhed is, that it has not proved to be perpetual, which is no more than may be juſtly ſaid of the beſt human conſtitutions that ever have been in the world. If we will " be juſt to *our anceſtors* it will become us, in our time, rather to " purſue what we know they intended, and by *new conſtitutions* " *to repair the breaches made upon the old, than to accuſe them of* " *defects that will for ever attend the actions of men.*"

MONTESQUIEU, in the cool moments of philoſophical reflection, unbiaſſed by local prejudices, and remote, both in time and place, from the ſcenes he deſcribes, has given us an inſtructive leſſon on this head.

" A very droll ſpectacle (ſays he) it was in the laſt century, " to behold the impotent efforts the Engliſh made for the " eſtabliſhment of *democracy* or *republican government*. The " government was continually changing. The people, amazed " at ſo many revolutions, ſought every where for a *democracy*, " without being able to find it" any where. " At length, after " a ſeries of tumultuary motions and violent ſhocks, they were " obliged to have recourſe to that very government, which they " had ſo odiouſly proſcribed."

Every government, in order to be complete, muſt have within itſelf the power of preſerving its *being*, as well as purſuing its *well being*. And ſuch a power neceſſarily implies three things.—1ſt. *Legiſlation*, or the making laws and regulations for the good of the community. 2d. The *execution* of theſe laws. 3d. The *judging* when they are duly executed, and puniſhing offenders. The great object of the whole is *political liberty*, which Monteſquieu defines " that tranquillity or peace of mind ariſing from " the opinion each perſon has of his ſafety. In order to have this " liberty, it is requiſite that the government be ſo conſtituted, as " one man need not be afraid of another,"* either in reſpect of his perſon or property. Every man's own feelings can tell him that this is a true definition.

But the *union* of theſe three powers, the *legiſlative*, the *executive*, and *judicial*, in *one* man or any number of men, is not *liberty* but *tyranny* complete; becauſe there can be no ſafety for individuals in ſuch a caſe, unleſs *goodneſs* were always united with *power*; which is not to be looked for, except under the perfect government of Heaven. " It is a miſtake (ſays the great Mr. LOCKE) to think " that this fault (the abuſe of power) is proper only to monar- " chies. Other forms of government are liable to it as well as

* *Monteſquieu*, B. xi. Ch. 6.

" that; for wherever the power, that is put into *any* hands, for " the government of the people, and preſervation of their proper- " ties, is applied to other ends, and made uſe of to impoveriſh, " harraſs, or ſubdue them to the arbitrary and irregular commands " of thoſe that have it; there it preſently becomes *tyranny*, " whether thoſe that uſe are *one* or *many*. Thus we read of " *thirty tyrants* at Athens, as well as *one* at Syracuſe, and the " intolerable dominion of the *Decemviri*, or *ten men* at Rome, " was nothing better. *Wherever law ends, tyranny begins.*"

Even the union of but any *two* of theſe powers, the *legiſlative* and *executive*, for example, in *one* man, or *body of men*, would leave no chance for *liberty*; becauſe they who make the laws being alſo to execute them, they would be led to frame oppreſſive laws, for the ſake of the power and wealth which they might derive to themſelves, by carrying ſuch laws into execution.

Again, there is no liberty, if the power of *judging* be not ſeparated from *both* the other powers. For where the ſame perſons who make the laws, are either to *execute* them, or to *judge* of their execution; the life and liberty of the ſubject are wholly at their mercy. Theſe principles are general, and they may now be applied to particular examples.

" In Turkey, theſe *three* powers are united in the Sultan's " perſon, and therefore the ſubjects groan under the weight of a " moſt frightful oppreſſion."

" In the republics of Italy, where theſe three powers are " united, in a ſtanding body of magiſtrates, there is leſs liberty " than in our monarchies;" meaning thoſe of France, Spain, &c. " Their government is obliged to have recourſe to as vio- " lent meaſures for its ſupport, as even that of the Turks; what a " ſituation muſt the poor ſubject be in, in theſe republics!" The ſame magiſtrates, as a body, are abſolute in every thing. By having the execution of the laws, they poſſeſs whatever powers they are pleaſed to give themſelves in making them. They may plunder the ſtate without controul. For, they firſt of all, in the character of law-givers, appoint what taxes they pleaſe; and, being alſo the executors of the laws, theſe taxes come into their own hands, and may be put into their own pockets. Being likewiſe themſelves judges amidſt all theſe oppreſſions, no man can have a remedy againſt them, and " every private citizen may be ruined by their particular deciſions. Although in ſuch a ſtate, there is no external pomp (ſuch as arbitrary Princes have) that indicates tyranny or deſpotic ſway;" yet the people know it by a ſurer mark, " they feel it every moment." Even at Venice, where the power of the magiſtracy is ſaid to be ſomewhat ſoftened, by having different tribunals erected, which temper each other, there is ſtill this miſchief, " that theſe tribunals are compoſed of ma- " giſtrates all belonging to the ſame body, which conſtitutes almoſt " one and the ſame power," unaccountable to any other.

Theſe three powers ought then, for the preſervation of liberty, to be lodged in ſeparate bodies, and made to controul each other. Monteſquieu adds, that for the greater ſafety, the judicial power ought not to be given to a ſtanding ſenate; but that the judges ſhould be of the ſame ſtation as the accuſed; or, in other words, their Peers, amenable to the law; only its mouth, and guided wholly by its deciſions; that, in criminal caſes eſpecially, it is proper the perſon accuſed ſhould have the privilege of chooſing in ſome meaſure his judges (that is, in our conſtitution, a jury) in concurrence with the law, or at leaſt he ſhould have a right to except againſt ſo great a number, that the remainder may be deemed his own choice.

The application of theſe general doctrines to the Engliſh conſtitution, the corruption that have crept into it, with the power left in the houſe for bringing it back to its firſt principles, and rendering it ſafer for us than any other we can probably ſubſtitute in its room, are important ſubjects, and too copious to be diſcuſſed in this letter. CATO.

From the PENNSYLVANIA LEDGER.

CASSANDRA *to* CATO.

I HAVE engaged in the preſent political controverſy with a deſign to be of ſervice to my country. On an impartial inquiry into the *preſent* ſtate of the Britiſh conſtitution, it appears to me that it is out of the power of the Britiſh legiſlature to give us *ſecurity* for the future enjoyment of our *rights* and *liberties*, and on this ground I have oppoſed a re-union. I have examined every thing advanced by you on the ſubject, and find them wide of the mark. The point with me has ever been, *what will ſecure our liberties?* The queſtion of intereſt is ever determined thereby. National proſperity and national happineſs, are incompatible with national ſlavery. It is of ſmall conſequence to America, whether God has granted a King to the people of Britain or not; or whether the conſtitution of their government anſwers excellently to the inhabitants of that iſland, if dependence on that excellent form of governmert is big with *ſlavery* and *ruin* to America.

If you mean not to *hold your* countrymen in ſuſpence until the day of ſalvation is paſt, I call upon you to prove that Great Britain can offer *any plan* of *conſtitutional dependence* which will not leave the future enjoyment of our liberties to *hope*, *hazard*, and *uncertainty*, as the Foreſter has finely expreſſed it. And that if ſhe *can* there is a probability ſhe *will*. If the one is impoſſible, or the other *altogether* improbable, yourſelf muſt acknowledge it is *time to part*.

By the conſtitution of Great Britain the preſent Parliament can make no law which ſhall bind any future one. For as the author of *lex Parliamentaria* or law of Parliament obſerves, page 77, when treating of the power and authority of Parliaments, " Though it be apparent, what tranſcendent power and authority " the Parliament hath, and though *divers Parliaments* have at- " tempted to *bar*, reſtrain, ſuſpend, qualify, or make *void* the " power of *ſubſequent* Parliaments; yet could they never effect it: " For the *latter* Parliament hath ever power to *abrogate*, *ſuſpend*, " *qualify*, *explain*, or make void the former in the whole, or in " any part thereof, notwithſtanding any words of reſtraint, pro- " hibition, or penalty in the former. For it is a maxim in the " law of Parliament, *quod leges poſteriores priores contrarias* " *abrogant.*" Therefore ſhould any Parliament give up, renounce, and forever quit claim to the right of making laws to bind us in any caſe whatever; yet it can conſtitutionally ſtipulate for no longer than that one ſitting. They have as full power and authority to revive and enforce the claim at their next ſitting as if ſuch renunciation had never taken place. Is it *wiſdom* then, or is there *ſafety* in entering upon terms of accommodation with a power which cannot ſtipulate for the performance of *its* engagements. If we are fooliſh enough to do this, muſt not our *future* ſecurity depend entirely on the *will* of a *Britiſh Parliament*, i. e. of a *Britiſh Miniſtry?*

This in my opinion muſt form an inſuperable obſtacle to reconciliation in the mind of every honeſt man and ſincere lover of liberty on the continent.

A ſecond reaſon againſt reconciliation is, that the Britiſh conſtitution is ſo effectually undermined by the influence of the crown, that the people of Britain have *no* ſecurity for the enjoyment of their *own liberties*, and therefore America can never be ſafe in being dependent on ſuch a ſtate.

The author of " an hiſtorical eſſay on the Engliſh conſtitution," printed anno 1771, ſays, " I ſhall not heſitate to date the outline " of our conſtitution, from the REVOLUTION. William III. " and his Parliament began the practice of reſtraining the elective " power of the people, by the legiſlative authority. A power " that might become ten thouſand times more dangerous, to the " elective rights of the people, than the crown could ever poſſibly " be. For whenever the active parts of a government, founded " upon the common rights of mankind, ſhall uſurp a power to " reſtrain, or deſtroy thoſe rights from which they derive their " authority that *ſtate* is *not far* from *deſtruction*.

" Thus the primary law of our conſtitution, the firſt principle " upon which it was founded, which had ſtood the *teſt* of *twelve* " *hundred years*, and been the *admiration* of ages, was now " reduced to the common level of a *nuiſance*, to be corrected by " acts of Parliament. Our legiſlative authority is, by its own " nature, confined to act within the line of the conſtitution, " becauſe it is only veſted with a truſt by the people, to the end " they may protect, and defend them in their rights and privi- " leges. And, therefore it is a contradiction in terms, to ſay, " they have a right to conſent to any that may reſtrain or deſtroy " them. Their conſent to this law was a notorious violation of " the truſt repoſed in them." For,

" Upon this principle our conſtitution may be *one* thing to *day*, " and *another* thing to *morrow*. It is *this* and *that*, or *any* thing " that our legiſlative authority, for the *time being*, ſhall think " *proper* to *make* it." But " the prevailing faction of thoſe " days" after ſowing diviſions among the people to deſtroy their power and weaken their force, " obtained a law under pretence of " providing for the diſtemper of the times, by which they have " loſt——nay what have they not loſt? They have loſt the " diſtinguiſhing character between freemen and ſlaves! They " have loſt the diſtinguiſhing character of Engliſhmen! They " have loſt, what the moſt tyrannical Kings of England could " never force from them! They have loſt, what their forefathers " have been ſpending their blood and treaſure to defend, for " theſe thouſand years! They have loſt the greateſt jewel that " ever any people poſſeſſed! They have loſt their conſtitutional " and natural liberty, their birth-right and inheritance, derived " from God and nature! They have loſt their conſtitutional " redreſs, for all their grievances! They have loſt their all, " their every thing, by that DAMNABLE SEPTENNIAL LAW."

I ſhall conclude my quotations from this invaluable eſſay for the preſent with the following, as perfectly applicable to America; and the foregoing extracts will not only juſtify but enforce the doctrine it contains, to every honeſt heart.

" To deduce our rights from the principles of equity, juſtice, " and the conſtitution is very well; but equity and juſtice are no " defence againſt power. You muſt take your conſtitutional " rights under your own protection, and that *quickly too*, or they " will be *loſt for ever*. Protect and defend them as the apple of " your eye, from danger, or, as you would your wives and " children, from deſtruction: And never deſiſt from uſing every " remedy" in your power, " till you have eſtabliſhed them on a " foundation never more to be ſhaken, either by King or Parlia- " ment." A conſtitution that affords no check againſt its own ſervants, can yield no *ſecurity* to us.

He who has the nomination of the officers of Government, has the whole power of that government in his own hand, and may do with it as he pleaſes. This is abundantly proved by the preſent ruinous ſtate of government in every colony, where the King or a proprietor had the nomination. Liberty will never flouriſh in ſuch a government. " By the conſtitution of the Saxon govern- " ment," ſays the author firſt quoted, " no officer, either civil " or military, or *even* eccleſiaſtical, could be inveſted in his " office, or exercile any juriſdiction or authority over *freemen*, " without the *free election* of thoſe *freemen* over whom he was to " exerciſe ſuch authority; and it is for this reaſon, more eſpeci- " ally, that the people of *England* were denominated *free*; for " that by the ancient laws and conſtitution of the kingdom, they " had this juſt and natural right, viz. the free election of their " magiſtrates and Governors, without which our anceſtors thought " all our liberties were but a *ſpecies* of bondage. For of what " uſe can liberty be to him, whoſe perſon or eſtate is ſubject to " officers, &c. ſet over him, without his conſent." How different from, and how much ſuperior to our preſent form of government, was the Saxon, or old conſtitution of England!

Theſe three conſiderations form in my opinion an inſurmountable obſtacle againſt a re-union with Great Britain. The man who has not thought upon theſe points, is ill qualified to judge of the neceſſity of independence, or the inevitable ruin attendent on re-union.

My objections are radical, reaching to the root of the evil, and if a radical cure cannot be obtained in one way, it ought to be obtained in another. To ſkin over the wound would be madneſs. I therefore once more entreat you either to point out a complete remedy for theſe defects, and prove it more eaſily attainable than a complete delivery by a declaration of independence; or to give no further oppoſition to the meaſure. He who cannot ſee a fair proſpect of removing theſe defects, and yet wiſhes to ſee America return to a ſtate of dependence, has ſomething elſe in view then the liberties of his country. CASSANDRA.

N. B: No good man can agree to any terms which will not give perfect ſecurity, and a diviſion muſt therefore be intended by every man who attempts to prepare the minds of the ignorant and unwary to accept of any thing elſe. As every writer on the ſide of dependence has hitherto ſtudiouſly evaded the point, it appears they deſign if poſſible to effect a diviſion. Take care then ye good people of America, not to be duped by *diſtinguiſhed* TORIES.

To the PRINTERS.

Gentlemen, PETERSBURG, *May* 21, 1776.

FRIDAY laſt being appointed a public faſt by the General Congreſs, a ſermon ſuitable to the day was preached at *Blandford* church by the Rev. *William Harriſon*, to a crowded audience. In the mean time Mr. RICHARD HANSON of *Peterſburg* (a perſon not remarkable for his hoſpitality) was preparing an entertainment, to which he invited a number of SCOTCHMEN, who dined with him with ſingular ſatisfaction.——This is a fact, Gentlemen, which you are deſired to publiſh in your paper, at the requeſt of MANY.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

ON the 15th or 16th Inſtant *(May)* my Store-Houſe at *York* was broke open, and robbed of two Pair of Silk Hoſe, ſeven Silver Watch Seals ſet with Stone, ſeven ditto poliſhed Steel Chains, a Lady's Paſte Leaf, a Barber's Hone, ſeveral Remnants of Velvet, one Pair of plain oval Silver Shoe Buckles, two Pair of ſquare plated ditto, Part of a Piece of broad Belt or Chair Lace, and a Bundle of Accounts tied up in brown Paper, wherein were ſeveral Orders, and a Letter, which can be of no Service to the Perſon who has done me the Injury, though of Conſequence to me. I will give the above Reward on Conviction of the Villain who committed the Robbery. (1¶) ALLEN JONES.

FOUR very ſtout, good MULES to be ſold, or exchanged for able Plough Horſes or Mares, that will ſuit the Mountain Lands. Inquire of Mr. WILLIAM RUSSELL.

To be SOLD at Mr. Robert Matthews's, *in* Glouceſter *County, on* Tueſday *the* 11*th of* June, *to the higheſt Bidder, for ready Money,*

THE Eſtate of *John Wilkie*, a CONDEMNED TORY, conſiſting of a new Schooner, with Sails, Rigging, and Boat, alſo one Half of a Veſſel on the Stocks, with ſundry other Articles.

2§ JOHN PEYTON.

ROSEGILL, *May* 21, 1776.

WHEREAS a Report hath prevailed, in Conſequence of a Gentleman's coming to ROSEGILL, with an Intention of purchaſing KING HEROD, if his Terms were accepted, that the Horſe was purchaſed, which Report, gaining Credit, hath hindered many Gentlemen from ſending their Mares: This therefore is to let the Public know, that the Horſe will continue to ſtand here and cover Mares during the Continuance of the Seaſon. 2

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in *Henrico* County, where the Subſcriber now lives, containing between 3 and 400 Acres of Land, pleaſantly ſituated, about two Miles and a Half from *Richmond* Town, whereon is a commodious Dwelling-Houſe, Kitchen, Smokehouſe, Dairy, Garden, Barn, Stable, Chair-Houſe, an Overſeer's Houſe, and a Negro Quarter. The Purchaſer may have long Credit, on paying Intereſt, and may have immediate Poſſeſſion of the Houſes, with a Paſture, and of the Plantation as ſoon as the Crop is finiſhed.

GEORGE DONALD.

Five Pounds Reward.

DESERTED from my Company of the 7th Regiment of *Virginia* Forces, at *Glouceſter* Courthouſe, on the 15th Day of *April* laſt, JOSEPH HASKINS about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, ſtout robuſt made, of a ſwarthy Complexion, and wears his own dark Hair.——Alſo, EPHRAIM TURPIN, a Lad about 17 or 18 Years old, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, wears his own Hair, and is very indifferently dreſſed, without Shoes or Stockings. He was taken up ſome Time ago, and underwent a Trial by a Court-martial at *Williamſburg*, agreeable to whoſe Sentence he received 15 Laſhes for the ſame Offence, and was ordered to join his Company, which he has failed to do. I will give 5l. Reward for *Haſtins*, and 50s. for *Turpin*, to any Perſon who will deliver them ſafe at *Glouceſter* Courthouſe.

CHARLES FLEMING.

CHARLES CITY, *May* 13, 1776.

FOR Sale, or exchange for Land not exceeding 50 Miles above the Falls of the River, 400 Acres on *James* River, on which I now live; alſo 300 Acres about 2 Miles from the River.——Thoſe Perſons who have not ſettled their Accounts are deſired to call at the Store and have them ſettled by Bond, or at leaſt acknowledge the Debt.

ROBERT WALKER.

TAKEN up, in *Louiſa*, a Middle ſized red and white STEER about 5 Years old, with a Swallowfork in each Ear, the Points of his Horns ſawed, or cut off. Poſted, and appraiſed to 55s. MOODY JENNINGS.

THE Treaſurer, Truſtees, and Subſcribers to the Fund for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen collected laſt *Sunday*, from the two Audiences, £.31:16:6, for which they beg Leave to return their Thanks to the charitable and generous Contributors. On the Day following they ordered £.81 to be diſtributed among ſeven Widows, and the Orphans of ſix Clergymen, and appointed Officers for the enſuing Year, *viz.* the Rev. Meſſ. *John Camm* Treaſurer, *Thomas Wilkinſon*, *William Leigh*, *Thomas Price*, *Henry Skyring*, *Thomas Lundie*, and *James M. Fontaine*, Truſtees; *Thomas Field* Morning, and *Samuel S. M'Croſkey* Evening Preacher.

JACOB BRUCE, Clerk.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 11, 1776.

ALL Perſons in my Debt, for Shaving, Dreſſing, &c. contracted before I entered into Partnerſhip with Mr. *Wythe*, as well as for Waſhing and other Work done at my Houſe, are once more requeſted to diſcharge their Accounts (ſome of which have been ſtanding for Years) that I may be enabled to pay thoſe Debts which I have been under a Neceſſity of contracting for the Support of my Family through their Neglect. If this Application proves ineffectual, and the Law ſhould not be open to force Compliance, thoſe who are deficient will have their Names expoſed in the Gazette. Gentlemen who pay me punctually may rely on my conſtant Attendance, and utmoſt Endeavours to give Satisfaction; others can expect no more of my Services. GEORGE LAFONG.

To be SOLD *by the Subſcriber, at his Store in* WILLIAMSBURG, *the following Articles, for ready Money only.*

BROADCLOTHS, Silk Patterns, black Silk Laſting, Serge Duſoy, Damaſcus, Loretttos, Tobines, Luſtrings, Muſlins, Gauze and Lawn Handkerchiefs, Blond, Minionet, and black Lace, Sewing Silk of all Colours, laced and plain Hats, Women's Hats and Bonnets, Gloves, Ribands, Fans, Necklaces, Paſte Combs, large Dreſſing Glaſſes, black Walnut Tea Cheſts and Candleſticks, Japan Waiters, painted Chimney and Table Covers, Decanters, Wine Claſſes, Stands and Caſtors, Spaniſh Brown, red Lead, Whip and Croſſcut Saws, Scythes, Two-Shilling Nails, a Quantity of Grubbing and Hilling Hoes, broad and narrow Axes, Steelyards, Tea Kettles and Kitchens, Box Irons, Deſk and Book-Caſe Furniture, Saddles, Bridles, Horſe and Chair Whips, Allſpice, Ginger, Indigo, white Copperas, Umber, Argol, Soap, *Turlington*'s Balſam, *Greenough*'s Tincture for the Tooth-Ach, and a Number of other Articles not here related. WILLIAM PITT.

☞ I have alſo a LARGE and ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of SWORDS.

RICHMOND, *May* 20, 1776.

ON *Wedneſday* the 5th of *June* will be ſold, at *Shocko* Warehouſe, to the higheſt Bidders, for ready Money, two Hogſheads of SUGAR, eight Sacks of SALT, and Half a Hogſhead of SPICE, which have been lodged there for two or three Years, without any Perſon claiming them.

1¶ DANIEL HARWOOD.

COMMITTED to *Spotſylvania* Gaol, a Negro Woman who ſays her Name is MARY-ANNE, and that ſhe belongs to Mr. *Walker* of *Peterſburg*. The Owner is deſired to prove his Property, pay Charges, and take her away.

JACOB WHITLER, Gaoler.

LONDON, *January* 10.

THE following intelligence was communicated by an officer of rank in the army: "Government have ſent over to Germany to engage 1000 men, called Jagers, people brought up to the uſe of the rifle barrel guns in boar hunting. They are amazingly expert. Every petty Prince who hath foreſts, keeps a number of them, and they are allowed to take apprentices, by which means they are a numerous body of people. Theſe men are intended to act in the next campaign in America, and our Miniſtry plume themſelves much in the thought of their being a complete match for the American rifle-men."

Feb. 6. The Houſe of Lords were altogether engaged in extraordinary affairs on the 2d and 5th of this month. The Houſe of Commons on the 1ſt did not ſit above three quarters of an hour. It is ordered, on the motion of Mr. Grey Cooper, that there ſhall be brought before the Houſe the ſtate of the balance found in the exchequer the 5th of January, after which they adjourned to yeſterday, and were then engaged two hours on ſtate affairs. The committee of ways and means have been ſucceſſively adjourned to the 2d, 5th, and 7th of this month; and will to all appearance, until the Miniſter is able to determine on the demands and propoſitions which are to be their object.

In the mean time they continue their warlike preparations. The fleet deſtined to act in America, will conſiſt of 67 veſſels, viz. 7 of 50 guns, 2 of 44, 7 of 32, 12 of 28, 5 of 24, 5 of 20, 2 of 18, 6 of 16, 2 of 14, 4 of 10, 1 of 8, and 12 other armed veſſels. But if they did not give attention, that they have more than 20 degrees (300 common leagues) of coaſt to watch, they might eaſily judge, that their talk will not be very eaſy. Viſcount Howe, Vice Admiral, is to command the ſea forces; the Vice Admiral Shouldham, who ſucceeded Admiral Graves, being recalled. This Viſcount, and the General Howe, his only brother, who replaced General Gage at Boſton, are brethren to Viſcount Howe, who was ſlain at the attack of Ticonderoga, 5th of July 1758, and to whoſe memory the Americans have erected a ſuperb monument. The land forces, it is ſaid, are to be divided into three bodies, one of 12000 men under General Carleton on the river St. Lawrence; the ſecond, alſo of 12000, under Gen. Howe, at New York; and the third, in Virginia and Carolina, will be of 11000, and commanded by Generals Clinton and Cornwallis. Theſe bodies to be ſupported and reinforced as needful by a reſerved body, whoſe ſtation is not yet fixed. This armament, however, meets with many obſtacles, from a diſinclination to the ſervice in America. Many Captains, Lieutenants, and Enſigns, on half-pay, who were appointed the 14th of Auguſt, to ſerve in the new companies added to the old regiments, not having yet preſented to the war-office, have been ſummoned anew, on penalty of being eraſed from the liſt. They are not a little embarraſſed to equip the tranſports deſtined for America. Even the guard-ſhips are obliged to lend their hands to do the work on board their veſſels.

The Count de Guignes, Ambaſſador from France, has taken leave of the King to return to Paris. The Prince de Maſſerano, Ambaſſador from Spain, has been very ill for ſome days paſt of an apoplexy, but he begins to grow better, and is thought to be out of danger.

BOSTON, *May* 2.

Extract of a letter, dated April 22, 1776, from a maſter of a veſſel who lately arrived upon this continent from France, which he left about the 18th of March.

UPON my arrival here I was extremely happy to hear of the good ſucceſs of this country againſt her unnatural enemies, who are collecting all the force poſſible to make head againſt us. The account in Bourdeaux is, that 20,000 Heſſians and Hanoverians are at Embden, ready to embark on board the Engliſh ſhips, to join 12,000 Engliſh, and ſail immediately for America. This, however, you may depend upon, that about 40 ſail of tranſports ſailed from Plymouth about the 10th of March for America, with about 5000 ſoldiers on board; they had been, ſome months before, as far to the weſtward as Cape Finiſterre, and all put back by ſtreſs of weather, and diſperſed in different ports; one run on ſhore in Ireland, and the Captain and almoſt all on board periſhed. I ſuppoſe by this time they are very near this coaſt."

NEWPORT *(Rhode Iſland) May* 6.

Extract of a letter from PROVIDENCE, *May* 4.

"A COURIER arrived this day from Boſton, giving the following intelligence, by a letter from Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; by order of the General Court of the Maſſachuſetts Bay.

"SALEM, *May* 2, 1776.

"*To the Hon. the General Court of the Maſſachuſetts Bay.*

"The committee of Salem have this moment received the following intelligence by Richard Darby, Eſq; from Newbury Port, who ſays, that he, this day, about one o'clock, talked with Capt. John Lee, then juſt arrived in 29 days from Bilboa, who ſays, that on the 15th of April he fell in with, and was on board, a brig from Plymouth, in England, bound to Newfoundland; the maſter of which informed him, that three days before he parted with a fleet of 60 ſail of tranſports, under the command of Lord Howe, having on board 12,000 Heſſians bound to Boſton, together with 27 Commiſſioners: That General Burgoyne, with 4000 Hanoverians, ſailed, or was to ſail, about the ſame time with the fleet above-mentioned, to go to Quebec: That ſaid Lee read the Engliſh papers on board the brig, by which it appeared that the Parliament had voted pay for the foreign troops: That the King of Pruſſia's demand on Great Britain had been paid: That the people in England were greatly deſirous of a reſtoration of harmony; and that the commiſſioners were to uſe their utmoſt efforts to that end, which failing, the troops were to lay waſte the country——if in their power.

"Iſaac Smith, Eſq; ſhews us a letter from Mr. Gardoque, brought by Capt. Lee, dated Bilboa, March 27, in which is the following paragraph.

"No news from England, except that 17,300 German troops were going to Boſton and Canada, ſome of which were embarking about three weeks ago. May God preſerve you is my hearty wiſh."

NEW YORK, *May* 8.

BY a Gentleman from Connecticut we are informed, that laſt week a certain Mr. Cable, in Fairfield, had ſent a load of proviſions to the miniſterial plunderers; and was loading a ſecond time for the ſame purpoſe, but was diſcovered by a Tory who was concerned in the affair, and who made oath before a magiſtrate of the ſcheme in agitation. The ſaid Cable was obſerved to be ſounding for deep water about the channel, which he found at a place called the Black Rock, and through which place he was to pilot a gang of cruel murderers (about 1000 in number) whoſe orders were to maſſacre men, women, and children. The ſignal of their landing was to be three cannon fired in the night.

This gang chiefly inhabited about Newtown, in Connecticut, and from that place all along to Dob's ferry on the North river. Cable was on this diſcovery apprehended and committed to Fairfield jail, and alſo another villain, named Pardelow, at Greenwich, who was detected in enliſting men for the miniſterial ſervice, and examined before the Committee of Safety for Greenwich, and committed to jail; two more were apprehended, but diſcharged for want of ſufficient proof. A liſt of the names of a number of them that had enliſted, has been obtained, and a party of men are gone in purſuit of them.

By an expreſs arrived laſt night.

A veſſel is juſt arrived at Newbury Port from Bilboa. The Captain ſays, on the 14th of April, in longitude 45, he ſpoke with a brig from Plymouth, who a few days before parted with a fleet of 60 ſail, bound to Boſton, with 27 COMMISSIONERS, and 12,000 Heſſians; and that General Burgoyne with 4000 Hanoverins was ſoon to ſail for Quebec.

Extract of a letter from Brigadier General Arnold, dated Holland Houſe, March 26, and 28.

"You doubtleſs expect news from me: I can write you very little. I expected before this to have had a reinforcement of three or four thouſand men, but have not received one thouſand. We have been ſome time buſy in collecting materials for batteries; one of four guns on Point Levy I expect will be opened in two or three days, which will command the ſhipping, and great part of the town; and one on the height of Abraham of eight guns, one howitzer, and two mortars, which I hope will have the deſired effect; in caſe they fail, we have ladders, &c. for a ſtorm. The frigate in the harbour is bending her ſails, I am apprehenſive with intention to give us the ſlip as ſoon as the ice will permit; to prevent which we have one gondola with a twelve pounder mounted, and are preparing another of the ſame ſtrength, which I am in hopes will command the river. We labour under almoſt as many difficulties as the Iſraelites did of old, obliged to make brick without ſtraw. However, we hope matters will ſoon take a favourable turn. The ſeaſon remains very ſevere here; we have near five feet ſnow on the ground, and in moſt places ſufficiently hard to bear a man and horſe; though under the ſnow the froſt is entirely out of the ground. We have four hundred ſick and wounded in the hoſpitals. Capt. Schillinger, of Long-Iſland, and Mr. Sabin of ——, died a few days ſince; the latter was the firſt volunteer who arrived here after the repulſe with a company. I am ſo far recovered of my wound, that two days ſince I rode 14 miles on horſeback, and walked five more, reconnoitering, which fatigued me ſo much I have hardly been able to walk ſince.

"*March* 28. Three days ſince I had advice that a party of ſixty men were landed at St. Pierre's, 10 leagues down the river, and that they had ſeized a convoy of proviſions coming to the camp, with two commiſſaries. I immediately ſent Major Dubouys with 80 men in purſuit of them, who came up with a party of 50 odd, attacked and killed two, wounded two others, and took 38 priſoners, moſt of them French, who are juſt arrived here. Major Dubuoys wrote that he had intelligence of 250 men being in arms below. Col. Nicholſon has joined him with 70 men, and are gone in purſuit of the enemy, and will, I make no doubt, give a good account of them. The inhabitants are generally in our favour, and many of them have taken up arms for us—or rather for themſelves."

Extract of another letter from QUEBEC, *dated March* 30.

"In my laſt I mentioned an inſurrection among the people down the river, which is entirely quelled at preſent. The New York troops under Maj Dubouys attacked their advanced guards, killed ſeven, wounded four, and took thirty eight priſoners, without the loſs of one man; ſeventeen of which being principals, are ſent off to Montreal. We expect the heads of the party every day, as they all diſperſed upon hearing of this action; but the Major continues in purſuit of the fugitives with 150 men, and intends to take their commanders."

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 13.

BY a Gentleman from Greenwich, in Cumberland county, New Jerſey, we learn, that on Monday laſt, about ten o'clock, a body of men from the pirate ſhips landed on Tindon's iſland, between Cohanſet creek and Stow creek; that they ſhot down and carried off between 20 and 30 cattle from the marſh; that the milita muſtered together as faſt as poſſible, and marched down to engage them, but being diſcovered from the ſhips, a ſignal was given, and the men took to their boats with great precipitation, leaving five dead cattle on the ſhore; one of the men was ſo cloſely purſued that he dropt his muſket, and narrowly eſcaped being taken. The ſhips immediately weighed anchor and ſtood up the river.

On Tueſday laſt the Rœbuck of 44 and the Liverpool frigat of 28 guns, arrived near the mouth of Chriſtiana creek, ſuppoſed to be on their way to this city. The provincial gondaloes were immediately ordered to attack them, and on Wedneſday afternoon they began a ſevere cannonading upon them, which was returned with equal warmth by the ſhips. The action laſted four hours, without much damage being done to either ſide. During the engagement Capt. Alexander, on board the Waſp ſchooner, of ſix guns, came out of Chriſtiana creek, into which he had been chaſed the day before by the men of war, and retook a brig which had been taken by the Liverpool. On Thurſday afternoon the gondaloes renewed their attack upon the ſhips with ſo much ſpirit and ſkill, that they were obliged to hoiſt ſail and return down the river. The gondaloes purſued them, under a conſtant fire for four hours, after which they quitted the chaſe, and moored at Newcaſtle. Numbers of balls were heard to ſtrike the ſhips in this action, and diſcoveries were made next day of conſiderable damage being done to them. Several of the gondaloes were ſlightly damaged. One man was killed in the firſt, and three wounded in the ſecond engagement. The novelty of the ſight, the gallant behaviour of the officers and ſailors, and the important conſequences of the conteſt, afforded a moſt intereſting ſpectacle to many thouſand ſpectators who ſtood on the ſhores. It is ſaid the ſhips are now moored at Rheedy iſland.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Montreal, *April* 6.

"By a Gentleman from Quebec, we have the following advices, which may be depended on: A number of Canadians at the inſtigation of their prieſts, aroſe, with a deſign to cut off the guards at Point Levy. A party under Major Dubois, attacked their advance guard, killed ſeven, wounded five, and took about fifty priſoners; twenty five of which arrived here laſt evening. General Wooſter arrived before Quebec on Monday laſt. The battery opened at Point Levy on Tueſday morning. One of Capt. Lamb's company made his eſcape from Quebec, and informs, that the ſoldiers and priſoners are at an allowance of three ounces of pork per day. A Canadian who brought letters from Carleton to the inhabitants is made priſoner, and ſays (which he offers to ſwear to) that the inhabitants, as well as ſoldiers, have riſen in a body and gone to Carleton, and that he promiſed, if he did not get aſſiſtance in 14 days, to deliver up the town."

Extract of a letter from an officer at Fort George, *April* 20.

"We came here two days ago, and found the Lake ſtill cloſed with ice; yeſterday it all vaniſhed, when Dr. Franklin and the other Delegates immediately embarked in batteaus and croſſed the Lake. Our regiment, with ſundry other troops from New England and the Jerſies, ſet out at day break to morrow morning. The whole of the troops that are now on the Lake and here, will amount to upwards of 1500 men; ſo that I think we ſhall make a very reſpectable figure before Quebec, when we all arrive: And I hope we ſhall not lay long there, but endeavour immediately to ſee what the inſide is made of."

From the PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

MR. TOWNE,

DOCTOR JOHNSON defines the word "expedient," as a thing neceſſary to be done, which implies, that it cannot be expedient to do evil; therefore the word "expedient" can only be applied to the promoting a good purpoſe, but you will find it frequently mentioned in the King's ſpeeches; and in Parliament Miniſterialiſts make a monopoly of it, and apply it altogether to the uſe and ſervice of his Majeſty, to wit, "it is become expedient to ſhut up the American ports," "it is expedient to deſtroy their trade;" "quite expedient to take their veſſels;" "expedient to bring them under our feet;" "expedient to humble them;" and highly "expedient to reduce them to abſolute ſubmiſſion." General Gage found it expedient to fire upon a few unarmed peaſants, and kill eight of them; he found it expedient to burn Charleſtown, &c. &c. &c. Lord Dunmore found it expedient to burn Norfolk, &c. General Preſcot thought it expedient to put Col. Allen in irons, and tranſport him; and Governor Tryon thought it expedient to write to the Mayor of New York, that "the commander of his Majeſty's ſhips of war found it expedient to burn the pilot houſe;" and General Howe found it expedient to quit his ſtrong hold at Boſton and eſcape from it, after he was generaled by General Waſhington; and ſome of his Doctors found it expedient to mix a quantity of arſenick among the drugs they left behind, as a bait for the Yankee rats to nibble at, and all for the ſervice of his Majeſty; ſo that it ſeems to be a court favourite word, and become high treaſon for an American to uſe it, or apply it. What would the Miniſtry and Parliament have done had there been no ſuch word?

We hope the Americans will not adopt their language, and inſtead of the word "expedient," ſay "neceſſary;" and that it is now become highly neceſſary to oppoſe thoſe miniſterial GRAMMARIANS, leſt they ſhould alſo attempt to defile our language, as they have defiled our land with blood.

AMERICANS! awake, awake!
Your liberty your all's at ſtake:
Behold your foes, huge angry ſwarms,
Proclaim loud war, "to arms! to arms!

Raging Britannia's haughty lairds
Have charg'd their arms and drawn their ſwords,
They call you rebels, cowards, knaves,
And doom your unborn babes for ſlaves.

Deaf to your cries, the royal ear
Quite ſtopt, will no remonſtrance hear;
Their counſellors in blood rejoice,
And make deſtruction wide, their choice.

Then bend your bows, your arrows bright
Shall pierce like rays of morning light.
Prepare for war, it is no crime,
It's virtue, and it is high time.

The great Almighty Lord of Hoſts
With watchful eyes defends our coaſts,
Tho' fleets and bands of warlike pride
Appear; in him we will confide.

Rude Britain's haughty, angry frown,
Freedom's ſtrong wall would batter down;
But the foundation ſtands ſecure,
GOD laid it, and it muſt endure.

Swift to the field ye heroes fly,
Nor fear to ſweat, to bleed or die.
The glorious cauſe demands your breath,
Freedom is cheap, tho' bought with death.

Union, aloft Urania ſings,
And beats the air with golden wings:
Great WASHINGTON prepares the way,
Nor can he doubt to win the day.

With life and toil his armies march,
Tho' winters freeze, and ſummers parch;
Not hunger, thirſt, nor cold nor heat,
Shall ever make them to retreat.

Let the inglorious coward quake,
And up the yoke of ſlav'ry take:
Liberty's ſons ſhall gain the prize,
And unto fame immortal riſe.

A VIRGINIAN.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 25.

Extract of a letter from Col. WOODFORD *to General* LEWIS, *by expreſs, dated Norfolk, May* 22.

"THE vigilance of my guards has occaſioned the enemy to abandon their lines at Portſmouth. This, and ſome fire rafts I was preparing, has likewiſe occaſioned the fleet to go off. They have thrown over their ſalt, burnt the moſt indifferent of their ſmall craft, and are all now below Crany iſland, except four ſhips, which are oppoſite the diſtillery, but under way likewiſe. One of the 14th regiment, and five ſailors, have deſerted, they inform me they have the ſmallpox. I have given very particular orders to avoid this evil, if it be true. They all concur in the ſame ſtory, and likewiſe that the fleet is bound for Cape Fear; but I doubt whether my Lord does not intend a ſecret expedition to ſome other part of the colony. I received the incloſed letter, and liſt of priſoners from Lord Dunmore, and have ſent orders to the guard at Portſmouth to deſtroy the enemy's works."

SIR, Ship Dunmore, May 22, 1776.

ENCLOSED is a liſt of priſoners on parole, who ought to have returned laſt Sunday. I therefore think proper to inform you, that if you do not order them to return to me on or before the 26th inſtant, that I ſhall moſt certainly not only not grant the ſame indulgence to any that ſhall hereafter fall into my hands, but puniſh every man of them as they deſerve, if ever they fall into my hands again. I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

To the commanding officer on ſhore. *DUNMORE.*

Liſt of priſoners on parole, who ought to have returned on board the Dunmore the 19th of May, 1776. James Nimmo, John Nimmo, Jonathan Woodhouſe, John Woodhouſe, ------ Robertſon, ----- Fountain, Cautwell Garryon, Tully Boony, ------ Hagley, ------- Thompſon, ----- King, ----- Roberts, ----- Taylor.

Extract of a letter from Major HENDRICKS *to General* LEWIS, *dated* HAMPTON, *May* 23.

"I wrote you this morning that 30 ſail of the enemy's fleet were moved down the river, ſince which it appears that their whole fleet is in motion. From our church ſteeple I can ſee 60 or 70 ſail of veſſels of different kinds, hovering about the mouth of James river. What they mean is impoſſible to tell."

It is imagined that Dunmore's fleet are coming out in ſearch of proviſions, every kind of which is ſo very ſcarce with them, that the quantity formerly allowed to a ſingle man is now oblige to ſerve four.

We have had various accounts of the arrival of the Heſſian troops, and commiſſioners at Philadelphia, but none can be depended upon as authentic.

GLOUCESTER, *May* 13. Laſt Saturday were united in the moſt ſacred and indiſſoluble bands of wedlock, THOMAS PEYTON, Eſq; of Glouceſter, to the amiable Miſs NANCY WASHINGTON of the ſame county, a young Lady poſſeſſed of every accompliſhment requiſite to make the marriage ſtate happy, with a thouſand other good qualities which muſt render her a very deſerving conſort to a ſenſible man.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *John Shermer*, deceaſed, by Bond or otherwiſe, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment, and thoſe who have Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to bring them in, that they may be diſcharged.

THRUSTON JAMES.
DUD: RICHARDSON.
2 GEORGE BOOTH.

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WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 18, 1776.

I INTEND to leave the Colony ſhortly. All Perſons who have Demands againſt me are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Edmund Randolph*, Eſquire, properly atteſted.

WALTER BATTWELL.

To be SOLD to the higheſt Bidders, at next HENRICO *Court*,

A TRACT of LAND containing 660 Acres, for Mr. *George Seaton*'s Life. The Land lies on the *Brook*, about 7 Miles from *Richmond*. Two Years Credit will be allowed, and Bond and Security required, by (2) JOHN HICKMAN.

HALIFAX *Town, North Carolina, April* 19, 1776.

For SALE, on moderate Terms, and long Credit,

SUNDRY Tracts and Parcels of LAND lying in this Province, *viz.* One Tract in *Tryon* County, commonly called the *Great Cove*, containing 6000 Acres of as fine Land as any in the Province, is within 60 Miles of *Saliſbury*, a Town of conſiderable Trade. Alſo about 2000 Acres in ſaid County, on *Chintal* Run, equally as good as the former, both noted for the Goodneſs of Range. One Tract in *Orange* County, within 9 Miles of *Hillſborough*, containing 340 Acres, very good for Corn, wheat, or Tobacco. One Tract in *Bute* County, on *Shocco* Creek, within 40 Miles of *Halifax* Town, containing about 3000 Acres. As fine Tobacco may be made on this Land as any in the World, and it is excellent for Corn or Wheat, with enough cleared, and in good Order, to work twelve Hands. Alſo about 5000 Acres more in different Parts of ſaid County, very good for Tobacco or Grain. Likewiſe 4000 Acres in this County, within 15 Miles of *Halifax* Town, which is very good for Grain, and excellent Range for Stock of all Kinds. Alſo a Tract within 4 Miles of *Edenton*, ſituate on *Albemarle* Sound, commonly called *Moſley*'s Point, containing 2200 Acres, good for Tobacco or Grain, and very convenient to Shipping, with good Improvements thereon, and cleared Land ſufficient to work 20 or 30 Hands. Alſo ſundry other Tracts in *Northampton*, *Bertie*, and *Martin* Counties, ſituate on navigable Rivers, and very good for Grain. Likewiſe Houſes and Lots, well improved, in *Halifax* Town, *Campbelton*, and *Newbern*.——Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe any of the ſaid Tracts of Land, or Houſes and Lots, may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber. The above Lands, *&c.* belong to the Eſtate of *Joſeph Montfort*, deceaſed, and to be ſold by (6) HENRY MONTFORT, Executor.

TO BE SOLD,

THE noted valuable Tract of LAND and PLANTATION whereon *Henry Webb* formerly lived, lying on *Flat* River, and on the main Road to *Hillſborough* in *North Carolina*, containing about 900 Acres, together with 320 Acres adjacent, whereon are Improvements of all Kinds fit for the Reception of a Gentleman of Fortune. Credit will be allowed, if required, for a conſiderable Part of the Purchaſe Money. For further Particulars inquire of the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes.

ORANGE *County, North Carolina, April* 29, 1776. 2‖ TYRIE HARRIS.

RUN away, on *Tueſday* the 19th Inſtant, three *Virginia* born Negro Men Slaves, the Property of Col. *John Fry*'s Eſtate, *viz.*—HARRY, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, well made, yellow Complexion, has a Scar on his Face, is a ſenſible artful Fellow, and about 30 Years old.——YORK, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, a ſtout, likely, well made Fellow, black Complexion, one of his Legs ſmaller than the other, has a Scar on one of his Arms, occaſioned by a Burn, and about 26 Years old.——ADAM, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, yellow Complexion, thin viſaged, buſhy Hair, and about 40 Years old. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the Clothes they carried with them, having different Kinds. Whoever will deliver the above mentioned Slaves to Mr. *Richard Adams*, in *Richmond* Town, Mr. *Thomas Adams*, in *New Kent*, Mr. *Henry Fry*, in *Culpeper*, or to the Subſcriber in *Buckingham*, ſhall be paid 40*s.* for each of them. (tf) JOHN NICHOLAS.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber in *Spotſylvania*, near *Carr's* Bridge, on *Sunday* the 5th Inſtant *(May)* two Negro Fellows, namely, GABRIEL and BEN. They rode off a likely bright Bay Horſe about 15 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock 69, has a ſhort Neck, and one of his hind Feet white. *Gabriel* is yellowiſh, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, bandy legged, has had a Sore on one of them, which leaves a Lump upon his Shin, near the Size of a ſmall Hen Egg, has been a waiting Boy, is ſenſible and talkative, and 19 Years old. *Ben* is about 5 Feet 11 Inches high, near 30 Years of Age, ſtoops in his Walk, has very thick Lips, a gloomy Look, ſtammers in his common Diſcourſe, and if ſpoke to unexpectedly, cannot return an immediate Anſwer. He has, till lately, gone by Water on *Pamunkey*, *York*, and *Mattapony* Rivers, on all which he is well acquainted, from the higheſt Warehouſes downwards. He has a Wife at Col. *John Snelſon*'s in *Hanover*, where he may be lurking, but I rather ſuſpect they will endeavour to get on Board ſome of the Governor's fleet. I will give twelve Dollars Reward for ſecuring the Negroes in Gaol, ſo that I get them again, or ſix Dollars for each, and three Dollars for the Horſe, with all reaſonable Charges for bringing them Home.

(6) ROBERT HART.

TAKEN up, in *James City*, a brindled STEER, two Years old, marked with two Crops, and a Hole in the left Ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 50*s.* JOHN SHAYE.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, a BAY MARE about 4 Feet 4 Inches high, about 7 Years old, paces very well, has two Saddle Spots on her near Side, a large white Blotch on on the off Side, and ſeveral Spots. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10*l.*

ROBERT BAGBY.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, a BLACK HORSE about five or ſix Years old, four Feet high, with a ſmall white Spot in his Forehead, trots and gallops, branded on the Shoulder and Buttock AL in a Piece, and had on a ſmall Bell. Alſo a brown HEIFER about three Years old, unmarked. Poſted and appraiſed, the Horſe to 4*l.* and the Heifer to 35*s.*

‖ FLAMSTEED RANSONE.

TAKEN up, in *Mecklenburg*, a SORREL ROAN MARE about 9 or 10 Years old, with a white Streak down her Face, is about 4 Feet 7 Inches high, her hind Feet white, and branded on the near Shoulder O. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8*l.*

‖ GEORGE TERRY.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a SORREL MARE about 6 or 7 Years old, 4 Feet 7 Inches high, with a light Mane and Tail, a large Star, and a ſmall Blaze almoſt to her Noſtrils, a Snip on her Lip, ſeveral Saddle Spots, and branded on the near Shoulder P. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8*l.*

‖ ADAM LINN.

THE Subſcriber having been for a long Time paſt afflicted with a bad State of Health, intends ſoon to the Northward to endeavour to obtain Relief, and will therefore be much obliged to thoſe who are indebted to him if they will pay their Balances as ſoon as poſſible; thoſe who have it not in their Power are requeſted to come and ſettle their Accounts, and give Bonds, or other Specialties. All Perſons having Demands againſt me may apply for Payment.

1 SEVERINUS DURFEY.

FREDERICKSBURG, *May* 8, 1776.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, on *Wedneſday* the 2d Inſtant, a likely BAY HORSE, near 15 Hands high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, one hind Foot white, a Blaze in his Face, a Snip on his Noſe, ſeveral Saddle Spots, paces and gallops remarkably eaſy, but not branded. I imagine, if ſtrayed, he has made towards a certain *Duet*'s Ordinary, in *Louiſa*, where he was bred. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Horſe, and delivers him to me, ſhall have 50*s.* Reward, or if ſtolen, 5*l.* on Conviction of the Thief.

‖ CHARLES MORTIMER, Jun.

To be RENTED,

THE Tenement lately occupied by *Zenith Tate* (formerly by *Fortunatus Sydnor*) upon *Shockoe* Hill, in the Town of *Richmond*, to be entered on immediately. For further Particulars inquire of *Joſhua Storrs*, or the Subſcriber, in *Goochland*.

‖ JOSEPH WATKINS.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Suſſex* County, about two Years ago, a Negro Fellow named JIM, about 24 Years old, of a yellowiſh Complexion, is bow legged, has a remarkable long Head, his Hair was nicely trimmed when he went away, and his fore Teeth are very open. As it is probable the ſaid Slave may be ſtolen, or detained by ſome Villain, from the Length of Time he has been gone, any Perſon who will bring me the ſaid ſlave, or convict the Thief (if ſtolen) ſhall receive the above Reward from

4 THOMAS HUSON.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from *Samuel Cobb*'s, in *Amelia*, the 7th of *March*, TWO HORSES, *viz.* a CHESTNUT SORREL about 4 Feet 10 Inches high, with a Blaze Face, ſome of his Feet white, and ſome remarkable dark Spots on his off Buttock; the other a BAY, about the ſame Height, with a Blaze Face, and carries his head, when rode, very ſtraight. Neither of them are branded that I know of. Whoever delivers them to me in *Cumberland* County ſhall have 10 Dollars Reward, or (if ſtolen) 10*l.* on Conviction of the Thief.

‖ EDWARD MUMFORD.

HALIFAX *(North Carolina) April* 12, 1776.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *Joſeph Montfort*, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate Payment, or give Bonds for their reſpective Balances. All thoſe who have Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make them known to 6 HENRY MONTFORT, Executor.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houſes and Lots wherein the Subſcriber now lives, in the Town of *Peterſburg*, conſiſting of a large Dwelling-Houſe, Storehouſe, and all convenient Outhouſes, in good Repair; a large Garden and Paſture adjoining, and the Situation equal to any in the Colony for Buſineſs. It is ſo well known, that a particular Deſcription is unneceſſary. Alſo a few Houſe Servants, Houſehold Furniture, *&c.* a Lot in the Town of *Peterſburg*, and 400 Acres of good Tobacco Land in *Charlotte*. The Purchaſers may have Poſſeſſion immediately, and the Payment made eaſy by giving approved Security.——As I intend leaving the Colony, thoſe who have any Demands againſt me are deſired to apply for Payment; and all Perſons indebted, it is hoped, will either diſcharge their Accounts, or think it reaſonable to give Security.

As the Purchaſers of the Land in *Ward's Fork*, belonging to *John Lidderdale*, Eſq; of *London*, are in ſome doubt of their having a Right, this is to inform them, that the Deeds will be ſent, properly executed, with an Acknowledgment of Mrs. *Lidderdale*'s Right of Dower, when the Times will admit of an Opportunity, and may be aſſured of having a moſt undoubted Title made them. They will likewiſe pleaſe to obſerve, that the Deeds will not be recorded till the Money is paid, agreeable to the Terms of Sale. And if any of the Purchaſers are in Doubt of my being properly authoriſed to make Sale of the Lands, they may be fully ſatisfied at the Secretary's Office, where the Power of Attorney is recorded.

(12‖) RICHARD HANSON.

RUN away from the Vineyard, a little below *Williamſburg*, a Negro Man named SAUNDY, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, about 27 Years old, knock kneed; had on, when he went away, a dark red *Newmarket* Coat. I have been informed he is lurking about *Williamſburg*. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have 15*s.* Reward, beſides what the law allows.

tf ANDREW ESTAVE.

TO BE SOLD,

THE PLANTATION where I now live, containing 320 Acres of Land, ſituated about three Miles above *Peterſburg*, whereon is a large new Brick Dwelling-Houſe 54 Feet by 32, with four Rooms and a flush Paſſage below Stairs, and five Rooms above, very commodiouſly contrived, and the Building well executed; a Brick Kitchen 32 Feet by 16, two Rooms below and two above Stairs, with all other neceſſary Offices in good Repair, and ſeveral Orchards of the beſt Kinds of Fruit Trees. This Seat being well known, I think a more accurate Deſcription unneceſſary. The Time of Payment will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer, and the Terms known by applying to Mr. *Thomas Ruffin*, or

tf ROBERT NEWSUM.

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